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King County Nearshore Habitat Mapping Data Report: Picnic Point to Shilshole Marina

D. L. Woodruff P. J. Farley A. B. Borde J. S. Southard R. M. Thom

March 2001

Prepared for King County Department of Natural Resources under a Related Services Agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC06-76RLO 1830



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Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Richland, Washington 98382

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

King County has initiated environmental studies on the northern King County and southern Snohomish County portion of the nearshore environment of Puget Sound to support the siting of a new wastewater treatment plant outfall and the King County Wastewater Treatment Division Habitat Conservation Plan. The primary objective of our study was the development of accurate maps of nearshore habitat resources within the Snohomish/King County study area. As such, the results of the study provide a critical basis for assessment of the aquatic habitats and fisheries resources within the nearshore zone (defined as +1 m to -30 m mean lower low water [MLLW]) between Shilshole Marina in Seattle and Picnic Point, slightly north of Edmonds. The depth range was designed to cover all low intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats, including potential rockfish habitat. Our report documents methods used to map the nearshore environment and presents georeferenced maps and summary tables of substrate, vegetation, fish, and macroinvertebrates.

Twenty-two contiguous kilometers of nearshore habitat were mapped within the overall study area during the fall of 1999 using a combination of side scan sonar and underwater-video technologies. The study area was divided into 12 subareas (A through L) for ease of data collection and processing. All data were collected along predetermined survey track lines and linked to a global positioning system. Side scan sonar data and underwater video footage were postprocessed to develop geographical information system map layers of eelgrass (*Zostera marina*), substrate type, total macroalgae, kelp (*Nereocystis luetkeana*), and *Ulva* spp. In addition, map layers

including fish and macroinvertebrate species and selected macroalgae were developed from the video data.

A total of 144 km of video data and 1033 hectares of side scan-sonar data were collected during the survey. The dominant substrate type was sand, occurring in 90% of the study area. A mixed coarse substrate that included gravel, shell hash, and/or cobble occurred to a much lesser extent (9% of the study area) and was generally noted close to shore with a few exceptions. Very little rocky habitat occurred in the study area. Eelgrass occurred to some extent in all subareas, covering approximately 260 hectares, (23% of the study area). Eelgrass was found to a depth of -7 m MLLW with dense coverage (80 hectares) usually associated with a steeper slope, and moderate or patchy coverage (126 hectares) associated with a shallow slope. Sparse eelgrass coverage (50 hectares) was usually found on the inner (shallow) or outer (deep) edges of denser eelgrass meadows. Kelp occurred infrequently (2.6% of the study area) with the exception of several areas, including the Edmonds Underwater Marine Park where its extensive presence prohibited mapping. Approximately two thirds of kelp coverage occurred in mixed coarse substrate with the remaining occurring in sand, usually located on the outer fringes of eelgrass meadows. *Ulva* spp. was present in all subareas, generally in close association with eelgrass, along with numerous other species of macroalgae not specifically identified in the video transects.

Fish species recorded by video were categorized based on their schooling and non-schooling behavior. A total of 775 sitings of non-schooling fish were recorded along transects oriented perpendicular and parallel to shore. Estimates of total schooling fish ranged between 16,000 and 27,000. Predominant schooling species were tubesnout

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(Aulorhynchus flavidus), found primarily in eelgrass habitat, and shiner surfperch (Cymatogaster aggregata), found in open sand locations. Flatfish and ratfish, the most common non-schooling fish species, were generally found in sand. Very few rockfish and lingcod were observed; those present occurred on sand. Predominant benthic macroinvertebrates recorded by video included sea anemones (Metridium spp.), orange sea pens (Ptilosarcus gurneyi), and various sea stars. These occurred principally in open sand habitat.

This study is the first to provide complete coverage maps of major nearshore benthic habitats over a large area of Puget Sound. The combined use of side scan sonar and underwater video provided an effective tool for mapping the nearshore environment of the study area in Puget Sound. Side scan sonar provided high spatial resolution and accuracy for development of eelgrass habitat and substrate maps. The underwater video provided excellent groundtruthing of the sonar data, as well as a dataset of fish, macroalgae, and macroinvertebrate locations spatially referenced to habitat type. These data will be further analyzed and used in future studies related to the north treatment facility marine outfall siting study process.

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